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THE SCH, New York City. Panis-Elosque No. 19, near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with many a wish to have rejected articles retur they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose

Hawaii to the Front Again.

There are two subjects important enough to share with the Tariff bill the attention of the extraordinary session of Congress. They are Cuba and Hawaii; and now, with the revenue question approaching a soluution, our relations with these islands, whose future is indissolubly bound up with our own, again press for consideration.

To the case of Hawaii increased urgency has been given by the discussion of the reci procity treaty in Congress and by the strained relations of the island republic with Japan on account of the exclusion of the latter's emigrants. While these matters could easily be settled on their own merits, and without reference to any prospective change in Hawaii's politistatus, yet annexation bears obviously on both. Our commercial relations with the islands cannot, of course, fail to be affected by the question whether they are to remain independent of us or to be part of our Union, and the same is clearly true of Mongolian immigration.

It has long been understood that the incoming of a new Administration would be the occasion of another attempt to bring about annexation. There is a radical change in the situation from that of four years ago. when Mr. CLEVELAND was trying to over throw the republic in Hawaii and to restore the monarchy. Alleging a purpose of revision, he withdrew the treaty of annexation which his predecessor had laid before the Senate, and never sent it back. He described the actual Government of Hawaii as being in the "predicament" of rebellion against the lawful Queen, and took the ground not only that annexation was not desirable, but that the Government in control of Hawali was not authorized to make

Under those circumstances Hawaii naturally waited for the end of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's term of office before renewing her proposals; and during the early days of the sent Administration, being well aware that the tariff was the urgent subject of consideration for us, she forbore pressing them. It is not surprising, however, to have the statement from Washington that Minister HATCH has been preparing with the Department of State the terms of a new treaty.

Whatever the details of the proposed agreement, and whether it does or does not find its way to the Senate at the present sion, we trust that at no distant day Hawaii will be under the Stars and Stripes.

Edward and Frederick.

All is not harmonious in that formidable political body called the Deutsche-Amerikanisher Reform Bund. The trouble, or "drubbles," the word generally used among the interpreters of that organization, arises from the disagreement between the politi cal opinions of FREDERICK or FABRI-CIUS DETTMANN, the Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Bund, and Herr EDWARD or YED-TARD DAMSEN. Other political parties hold their primary elections for the choice of delegates in the month of January usually, but the Deutsche-Amerikanisher Reform Bund holds its primaries in June and with considerable disturbance and ceremonial. In anticipation of the first election under the Greater New York, they wi be held this year on Thursday, June 24, the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn and also the anniversary of Damsen's

arrival in the New World from Holstein. This event, important in its influence upon political events in New York, East New York, and Union Hill, N. J., took place on June 24, 1870. DETTMANN was one of the grotesque firm of Sheriff's auctioneers, one of the quartet of non-partisan Sheriff's auctioneers who were appointed by Damsen in the early days of his tempes tuous administration of the office of Landvogt. Recently, however, Herr DETT-MANN has taken in, so to speak, the red flag of the Sheriff's auctioneer and raised instead the black flag of revolt against Damsen as leader of the Deutsche-Amerikanisher Reform Bund, retiring with precipitancy from the firm of KLEINAU, LUTZ, DETTMANN & GLAUTIER. DAMSEN occupies in respect to the German organization the position of hauptman, or all-round boss. He presides at the sessions of the members. He carries the funds of the organization in his wallet, performs the notarial duties. with which he is familiar, when there are any legal papers to be filed or legal acknowledgments to be taken. He makes up the roll of membership, which is elastic, and based on the city directory, and he is a court of review and appeals on all points, military, parliamentary, and agricultural, DAMSEN having been a farmer, or, more properly, a berder, before he was a soldier.

The trouble between DAMSEN and DETT-MANN arises from the intolerable insubordination of DETTMANN to his chief and benefactor. He has presumed to declare in German, and, it is said, even in Plattdeutsch, too, that DAMSEN is incompetent, a statement ascribed by friends of the Landvort to fealousy and envy. DAMSEN has answered, and we quote in English the following declaration made by him in Plattdeutsch to a SUN repreentative and published on Sunday:

"About the month ago already an interview with TETTERAN was published in which he criticised me rally, and said that he could tell the inside story mination. I seut word to him to go ahead and tell it, but be careful not to bring himself into contact with the District Attorney's office."

DAMSEN knows what it is to be in what he calls "contact" with the District Attorney's office. He was in pretty close contact with that office some time ago when a prisoner in the Court of General Sessions, on trial for alleged culpable negligence under an indictment found by the Grand Jury of this county. Such contact is not usually agreeable to a defendant, and Damsen shows a forbearing spirit in his admonition to DETIMANN to keep clear of any contact with the office of public prosecutor, as a means of eliminating DETTMANN as a "unifying force" from the politics of the enlarged New York. A committee of the German organization reported on Saturday in favor of suspending DETTMANN

this report came up with DAMSEN in the chair. By one of the odd provisions the Deutsche-Amerikanisher Reform Bund it is nearly as hard to get a man out of it as to get a recruit into it, and on the vote-120 for expulsion to 90 against-Herr DETTMANN was not expelled. 'I am convinced," DAMSEN declares, explaining the triumph of the minority of 90 over the majority 120, "that fully 40 members of those that voted for him were not members of the Union. They couldn't speak German. Maybe DETTMANN got them from the Irish Fair."

Perhaps. The guile of politicians seems always to be on tap, and it is perhaps fortunate for DETTMANN that DAMSEN, through his unfamiliarity with English, was unable to convey to the notice of the arrivals from the Irish Fair a message for them to withdraw. For obvious reasons, however, he was unable to do this, and so they remained, an entering wedge, perhaps, of complete control of the German organization later on by these or other sons of Erin, to whom Damsen's expostulations will be utterly incomprehensible and who may go to the support of DETIMANN, who knows something of English. Under American parliamentary usage a resolution which secured the support of 120 voters, with only 90 against it, would have been adopted, not defeated.

Mr. Bryan and Tammany Hall.

It is not remarkable that Mr. BRYAN, during his recent visit to New York, was careful not to interfere with the course of our municipal politics. The political field in which he is playing is national and not local, and it would be neither becoming nor profitable for him to thrust his advice on the managers of an incidental contest and attempt to dictate to them.

In New York he had last year, and still has, the active and earnest support of the great and only Democratic organization. Tammany Hall. His and its political fortunes are wrapped up together, so far as this city, and perhaps consequently this State, are concerned. Its gain will be his and its loss his, for he may be considered as the permanent leader of the Chicago Democracy until 1900, at least. Hence, very naturally, he takes pains to refrain from anything that might be embarrassing to the Tammany leaders and their plans with reference to the municipal campaign. He knows that he will share in the profit if they carry the election next November, and that if they lose it the loss may be fatal to his prospects in 1900. It is sufficient for him to be assured of their loyalty, and of that, apparently, he has left New York with satisfactory evidences. Mr. Sheehan simply begged him not to interfere with the little game of pretending to hide Bryanism which

they are playing. Of course, Mr. BRYAN must know very well that the trick will not work, and that the Chicago platform must make the issue which alone will give life to the campaign. It is possible, however, that he assents to the suggestion that in the preliminary manceuvres of the Tammany politicians, undertaken to patch up a simulacrum of Democratic unity, that troubleome issue may be kept in the dark. Mr. BRYAN has been told by them with some truth that there are in New York gold Democrats who might be captured by Tammany this year if it should discreetly stop talking about silver. They are the Democrats, too, who have money, and Tammany was never more greedy for money than it is now. It wants to run an expen sive campaign; and hence Mr. Sheehan feels that he cannot afford to alienate the goldbugs, for the goldbugs are the money bags. The great Tammany vote is silver, but it is poor, and gold is rich.

Mr. BRYAN, therefore, seems to have consented to retire from New York after this ticklish situation of affairs was ex plained to him, in order to leave his Tammany friends free to deal with it as circumstances might require. Tammany is in a very trying place. It is between two ires. Unquestionably the maintenance of Democratic regularity requires that it should stand openly and firmly on the Chicago platform, which now is the only official standard of regular Democracy. But if it reaffirms the Chicago platform and nominates an out-and-out Bryan Democrat for Mayor, it will inevitably destroy all chance of help from the gold Democrats, pecuniary and political. If it backs down from that platform, or pursues the policy of silence as to it which Mr. SHEE HAN has been considering, its nomination would be worthless, for the election of its candidate will be impossible. In order to gain an uncertain and incalculable quantity of gold votes, it would alienate and exasperate a great part, probably the great majority of the 135,000 voters who followed it last year so enthusiastically into the Bryan camp. Moreover, it would risk seriously its title to regularity, with regard to which it is so solicitous. If it "ignores" the Chicago platform, with a view to the conciliation of the goldbugs, a ticket nominated squarely on that platform, a straight-out Bryanite ticket, is sure to be put in the field, and the party nominating it would have good claims to the title of sole regularity, for which Tammany strives first of all.

It was in the midst of this very embar rassing situation for Tammany Hall that Mr. BRYAN came to New York; and like prudent man he took himself away from it as soon as was decent. Manifestly there was nothing for him to do, and it was dangerous for him to assume any responsibility in the premises or to have it assumed that he had any.

The Chicago platform, as he well knows, is a fact. It is now the regular and the only regular standard of Democracy, and as every Democratic organization solicitous of political regularity must stand on it from necessity, the way in which the question now troubling Tammany will be settled is a foregone conclusion.

The New Doctor.

It is reported that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND of Princeton has graciously consented to receive from Princeton University the degree of Doctor of Laws. Some jealousy will be felt by Harvard, which has loved him well, but which could not persuade him to take a degree. Thus, after eleven years, is Princeton avenged for the slight which in 1886 her then honored head fancied that the dons of Harvard had been guilty of toward him on her two hundred and fiftieth birthday, and thus is Princeton's iron beel stamped on the Cambridge dust.

As a neighbor, Mr. CLEVELAND has shown a condescension which it could hardly be expected that he would show in the case of a distant institution. His reason for consenting to become a Doctor of Laws is plain. He wishes to oblige. The reason why the from the Union for the period of six college wants to make him a Doctor of That man is the Hon. Wash Hesing. He is the

months, and the acceptance or rejection of Laws is perhaps less obvious. There should be a Public Orator to set forth the cause at Commencement. Otherwise the graduates and admiring strangers may "dilate with the wrong emotion," as Mr. Rufus CHOATE said. It is not likely that Mr. CLEVELAND is to be made a Doctor of Laws on account of any unusual legal learning. Doubtless his economic studies have taken up some of the time which might have been devoted to the reports and the digests. Perhaps it is his scholarship, his encyclopedic learning, so to speak, which has won the admiration of the Princeton learned. Perhaps it is his philological lore, so amply displayed in the polysyllable pomp of his messages, speeches, and public documents. Or is the degree to be a token of gratitude for such services to law as he rendered when he pointed a copious and a warning forefinger at "the communism of pelf"?

Doctor of Laws? The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, Doctor of Laws! What laws? The Oleomargarine law and the Wilson Tariff law! These are his legal monuments.

A Very Long War Ended.

We have a new example of the comprehensive statesmanship of Gen. Ponfinio DIAZ, the President of Mexico. Our Mexican contemporaries contain accounts of the negotiation of the treaty of peace between the Mexican Government and that powerful and warlike tribe of Indians called the Yaquis, which has never been subdued since the Spanish conquest of Mexico in the sixteenth century, and which has always, until this time, refused to recognize the authority of the Mexican republic. They have been ruled by their own laws, have refused to pay taxes, have kept all intruders out of their domain, have got the means of subsistence in the territory which they inhabit, and have successfully resisted every attempt to subjugate them. All the efforts of Spain to reduce them during the colonial period were as ineffectual as have been those of Mexico since she became independent. In the last conflict with them, which occurred three or four years ago, the Mexican troops were unable to penetrate the mountainous region in which they live and took their departure, as others had taken it many times within three hundred years. Our own troubles with the Apaches, Cheyennes, and other hostile tribes have been slight compared to those of Mexico with the Yaouis.

It is with these unconquerable people that President DIAZ, half an Indian himself, has negotiated a peace that promises to be lasting. Having failed to vanquish them by force of arms, he adopted a policy of pacification advantageous both to them and to Mexico. When he learned by experience that the brigands that infested Mexico could not be exterminated by any force at his command, he offered to take them into the service of the Government as armed defenders of the public peace with good pay. The offer was accepted; they were put in unform; and they have been so faithful for years in the performance of their duties that order has taken the place of brigandage in Mexico. It was probably the success thus gained that led him to make the arrangement which he has made with the Yaqui In dians. He has provided for their organization into a State militia as citizens of Mexico, and he has appointed Chief JETIA-BALE as commander of the force at a salary of \$60 a month. As the Yaquis have always been renowned for their bravery, it is probable that they will render better service as militia than any other that has ever existed in the State of Sonora

The conversion of an invincible foe into a erviceable friend has been accomplished by diplomacy. It needed a philosophic statesman to effect the conversion.

In one of our Mexican contemporaries there is an account of a conference held near the city of Guaymas. The chief of the Yaquis, escorted by 800 well-armed warriors, rode to the place where the Mexican Peace Commissioner, accompanied by a cavalry regiment, awaited him, and together they retired to a pavilion that had been prepared for the occasion. The treaty was read: its provisions were discussed; it was approved by Yaqui and Mexican; it was signed by the representatives of both sides; and then came the time for a feast that was enjoyed by the high contracting parties. It was a ceremonious affair. It signalized the end of a war which has existed ever since Spain set foot in Mexico.

The Loss of Life Goes On.

While the coming of the rainy season may cause a lull in Spanish aggressive operations, except so far as the tireless activity of the patriots provokes them, yet the death rate of the war may increase rather than diminish.

With the rains greater mortality is expected from fevers; and the awful ravages of disease due to WEYLER's policy of taking the people from the rural districts and penning them in the overcrowded towns, may be more marked than ever. In one place, published figures show a steady and terrible increase in the death rate since the present year opened, and we know of no reason for considering this result exceptional.

The fact that these victims of the concentration policy are peaceful citizens does not make it less true that they are victims of the war. An increase of the ordinary death rate, due to WEYLER's cruel military measures, is a feature of the war, and the loss of life from disease, alike among soldiers and non combatants, is enormously

far greater than in battle. The call for ending hostilities in Cuba is therefore really more urgent now than ever; and yet independence is the only basis of a

The rains have demonstrated very emphati-cally the need Oneida county has for better roads — Utica Press.

There needed no opening of the windows of heaven to teach the Oneida Reservation to mend its ways. Ever since the Hon. JAMES SCHOOLCRAPT SHERMAN, the Oneida representative in Congress, shivered his slops and rent his splatterdashes on a barbed wire fence to which his bicycle had been driven by the inclemency of an Oneida road, his fellow citizens have been a unit for road reform. Mr. SHERMAN is a skilled pilot, but rubber and sharp flints do not agree; and ruts and hummocks are a thorn in the tire. Still, Oncida does well to take the rains to heart. It is the general opinion among the children of the wheel that rain should not be permitted, except late at night, and that even then it should not be wet.

The taxpayers of South Town, Chicago, are howling with pain because the Assessor's estimates of the value of their property seem to them enormously high. They swear that this year's appraisements are from seven to seven and twenty times higher than over before; and their ire swells even higher than the appraise ments. There is one man in Chicago, however, who says not a wild word now. Betwirt his glorious capillary bushes stretches a smile more seautiful than the Chicago River at sunrise

only chap in Chicago or anywhere else who ever implored and begged the assessors to make his tax bill bigger. He told of the affecting incident himself when be believed himself to be a cand date for Mayor. There is gnashing of teeth, there is darting of jagged speech in South Town, but the Hon. Wash HESING is peaceful and blissful. He would like to have his taxes put up three times a day. Such a thing it is to have

a philanthropic temperament.

The Hon. Hocus Smith's Atlanta Journal is ten years old, although nobody would think so to read it. A few compliments made by his esteemed contemporaries have inadvertently crept into Mr. SMITH's paper and make very pretty reading. It seems that with "such a man as HOKE SMITH holding the reins," "at the nelm," and so on, great things may be expected. It would be a happiness for art to see Mr. SMITH lepicted as Palinunus, at the belm of things, as Bupp Dongs at the reins of things, but the difficulty is that nobody can tell which way the Hoaxmythical bark or plug is driving. Is it headed for the Gold Coast or the Silver Coast i There is always an appearance of motion, but whither does it tend? The Hon. Hocus Smith is a fine figure in his black frock coat, black doeskin trousers, gaiters, and pepper-and-salt ramashes, but he should have himself surveyed oftener. How can he find himself otherwise !

Mr. GEORGE MOORE insists that the work of tosest Louis Stevenson has no artistic merit.—Provi-

It is comforting to remember that Mr. Gronge MOORE never falls to do ample justice to the artistic merit of the work of Mr. George Moore.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is 259 years old, while the Boston Lancers have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their foundation; and yet in the opinion of many good judges the Lancers are as mighty men of men, as well set up, as full of uniform and the pomp of war as the heroes of the other branch of the Massachusetta bridegrooms of Bellona. Anybody who loves old tapestries, the poetry of the troubadours, noble horsemanship, the nodding of plumes, and the jingle of spurs and pocket pistols, would cheerfully walk ten leagues to get a peep at the Lancers. Their spirited campaigns against the Parker House and other strategic points have been warmly admired by critics and historians of military affairs. There ought to be a "Cornwallis," with the Ancients on one side and the Lancers on the other; and let the bette men win, irrespective of history.

There is some secret inspiration in Popu lism, whether of the middle-of-the-road or of practiser of it a beautiful power of expression. Some Populists can talk more than others, but all can talk more than anybody else. And with what energy! Here, for instance, is an old friend, the Hon. JOHN WODEN BREIDENTHAL the very greatest Populist in Kansas. The middle-of-the-road Populists say that he begged them to send him as a delegate to the Populist National Reorganization Convention, which is to reorganize the Populist party and everything else next July. Whereupon Mr. BREIDENTHAL denotes his want of confidence in the story in these moving terms:

"If I owed the devil 10,000 liars, and he wouldn' take ARE STEINBERGER and JOHN WILLIS as full pay ment of the obligation, I would repudiate the debt." This is lovely language, but wait until Mr. WILLIS and Mr. STEINBERGER are heard from. Depend upon is, in them, too, there is excellent

mbilation. The Indiana Supreme Court having de cided that the 3-cent street car fare law is constitutional, the Indianapolis folks are acquiring wealth by the simple process of saving money Every time they ride in a street car in their own city they save two cents. By riding twelve or fourteen hours a day and getting out and in as frequently as possible, they are making excellent wages. In fact, it is probable that by the end of the week, all other forms of business in Indianapolis will be suspended. The way to get rich has been found. The trouble is that the employees of the street car lines will be likely to strike. Evidently there is a good deal more money in being passenger than in being a motorman or a con ductor man. Meanwhile, from the State House at Lansing, Mich., the brow of the Hon. POTATO PINGREE shines like a marble dome, and from his sugared lips the words are seen coming: "I done it!" Detroit and Indianapolis join in vorshipping him.

The Rev. George L. Fox has written to the Yale Alumni Weekly a letter in which he objects to the undergraduate fashion of organized and almost continuous cheering at college games. It is a modern fashion. The enthusiasm used to be genuine and not mechanical. The habit of yelling in serried phalanxes of cheers and without any regard to the circumstances of the game itself is distressing to sane spectators, and can hardly be of any advantage to the players. It used to be considered extremely bad form to indulge in any demonstration when a player nade an error, and such a demonstration be hissed, apologized for, attributed to sub-freshen, "muckers," "townles." howling is on general principles. Machine cheering is not a thing to rejoice in. The acoustic facilities of youth are wonderful and admirable, and nobody complains of them. Still, a few lit tle intervals of silence at a college game would not be unwelcome.

Overexection in Bicycline.

From the Lancet. Dr. Albu recently made an interesting communica-tion to the Berlin Medical Society on certain effects produced on the heart and other internal organs by verexertion in cycle races. His conclusi based on the condition of twelve professional cyclists whom he had examined both before and after races asting from five to thirty minutes. The strain thrown on the heart was shown by well-marked yspnosa, and by the strong pulsation of the heart and arteries, but the most remarkable fact was an acute dilatation of the heart, especially of the left ventricle. This dilatation is of course temporary, disappearing when rest has been taken and returning on the occasion of the next race. When overvxertion is frequent this dilatation may become permanent, and in a heart that was previously weak an irreparable in jury may occur. Another symptom was the presence of sibumen and casts in the urine, caused by the kidneys being irritated by the effort of cycling. Dr. Albu believes that cycling in moderation is for most persons a very salutary form of exercise, and he explained that the dangers he had described were only ncurred by professional riders and competitors at natches.

An Indian Chief 78 Years Old with Seventy Wives.

From the Yakima Herald. Living in the Satis Cafion on the reservation is all, erect, bright-eyed, and long-haired Indian who has a wonderful matrimonial history. He is Chief Tanawasha, i rother of Chief Moses, and in appear ance is a typical member of his race. Tanawasha is 78 years old, but shows no signs of breaking down, although he claims to have had seventy wives, and his present spouse is a vigorous young woman of 22 years. When saked about his children he said they over from the lava bods of Oregon and California to the plue-clad hills of Montana

Caterpillars Merp People Awaks.

From the Boston Globe A number of Somerville people have been potented by caterpillars that have fallen on them from the trees, the result in each case being a great swelling that itches and burns so violently that sufferers can not sleep at night. One woman's neck was swellen to twice its natural size. The Vale Stroke Changed. From the Boston Herald.

Last Friday the writer visited New London and had good view of the Yale crew. Such a change as has been wrought in the famous Cook school of rowing in one short year! There is not a vestige of the old Cook stroke. .

Kentucky's Turnpikers Go Into Politics. From the Louisville Courter-Journal.

LANCASTER. Ky., June 12 .- The free turnpikers of this county have called a convention for June 28 to nominate a full county ticket on the free-road issue. This question is cutering into all the elections in this

THE STATE CAMPAIGN. nat of the Issues in the Coming Novembe

Battle.

ALBANY, June 14. -If the Democratic mans

ers expect that they will be able to formulate the lines on which the campaign in this State shall be fought this fall they may as well abandon the hope at once. Their plan, so far as it has seen disclosed, appears to be to confine the issues to State affairs alone, arraigning the administration of Gov. Black for its sins of omistion and commission, and attacking the record nade by the Republican party in the late Legis lature. They believe that on this line of assault they have a fair prospect of victory, more es pecially as it is an "off year," when no national saues are directly involved. They are congratulating themselves that in this way they will be able to eliminate Bryanism, with its long train of anarchistic and socialistic doctrines, from the canvass, and thereby win back to a great extent the immense mass of conservative Democratic voters who repudiated the un-American Chicago platform last year.

These calculations may of course, be upset

by those Bryanites in the party who are not convinced that it will be expedient to bury the silver issue out of sight. They point out that the party has more to lose than to gain by a pol-icy of political erasion, which the abandonment of the Chicago platform would necessarily mean, and that conduct of this character would alienate the silver Republicans without winning over any number of new voters to make good that loss, whatever it might be. This sec tion of the leaders in the party declares that the sound-money Democrats are hopelessly against them, and cannot be won back on any terms short of an open repudiation of free-silver colu age without an international agreement. Again, there are personal considerations influencing these Bryanites which, although carefully concealed, are potent in shaping their course. They are secretly opposed to any policy which would bring the old leaders back into the active management of the party, because it would strip them of their present importance and remand them to their former obscurity. They are therefore fighting, as it were, for their own political existence, knowing that, if the old chieftains of the organization regain their ascendancy, they will be permanently crowded to the rear as unwise, unsafe, and unfit for any political promo tion whatever. Surrender on their part is, they feel, equivalent to the signing of their own political death warrants. The Republican leaders, on the other hand,

are firmly united with respect to the coming campaign. It has been definitely settled, in the first place, that a State Convention will not be held this year. While there are some strong reasons in favor of holding one, it is felt that there are equally weighty ones against it, and the latter have prevailed in the determination of the question. As to the issues to be presented, it is very certain that national questions will play a very large part in the contest on that side. It is manifest that the result of this year's battle in the Empire State will have a vital bearing or the Presidential election in 1900, when the ab horrent doctrines of the Chicago platform will again be put forward for acceptance or rejec tion by the whole country. New York will then, it is very certain, be among the pivotal States if not the pivotal one, in that tremendous strug gle, which will decide the question whether American civilization shall be preserved, or whether the country shall embark on an un known sea of socialistic exploitation, the end of which no man may predict.

From the beginning to the end of the canvass the fact will be forcibly presented that a Demo-cratic victory in the State this year would give incouragement everywhere to the anarchistic cohorts that follow the standard of Bryan, and stimulate his adherents to press forward in their revolutionary course. All who believe in the preservation of sound, constitutional government will be invited to unite with the Republican party this year, irrespective of past politica differences, and the leaders are confident that it will be responded to in such volume as will prove that Bryanism is buried forever in the first State of the Union.

As to questions of purely State concern, the Republican leaders feel that they can invoke with confidence the judgment of the voters on the record made by the party since it obtained control of the State. MONTICELLO.

Rain That Floated Iron.

From the Somerville Journal.

The most phenomenal occurrence was at the corner of School and Medford streets, where the cover of the manhole was lifted up and carried from its position. This was caused by the upward pressure of the water in the manhole, the water pouring down from the slopes of Winter Hill and exerting a tremendous lifting power as it filled the sewer and the manhole. The iron cover which was displaced by the water weighs 220 pounds. It was recovered by one of the employees of the sewer department and put back into position. Then he added his own weight to the top of it and held it there till the storm abated. Again on Wednesday evening the cover was floated from its position by the upward force of the water. From the Somerville Journal. was floated from its position by the upward force of the water.

Naval Descritons in Port.

From the Philadelphia Record.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"Few people have any idea of the number of desertions from warships when they enter port," remarked a well known naval officer who is stationed in this city. "Sometimes as high as twenty or thirty men take French leave, and despite the offer of \$20 reward for the arrest of each man, they are seldom apprehended. There does not exist dissatisfaction on board any of the ships, and the fault lies in the fact that men of foreign birth, without recommendation, have been allowed to enter the navy. When these men receive a month's pay, they are granted shore leave, and are not seen again. This is only the lower class, as some of the best officers and blue lackets in Uncle Sam's navy are foreigners.

Queen Victoria Punishes Lese Majeste. From London Figure.

From London Figure.

"I was being shown over the royal yacht at Portsmouth by an Admiral, and he explained the various points of interest. At last we came to the Queen's cabin. "Here," said he, "is where the Queen found a middy trying on her bonnet at the looking-glass, and she gave him a box on the ears, which resounded right away to the quarter deck." "Well," I said, "that was better than ruining his career for a boyish urank." "Oh!" he replied, "he didn't get off with a smack. He was sent home next day, and his people were given a hint to take his name off the books at once. It was a pity, for he was a joily little fellow and didn't mean any harm."

Dress Opened a Gas Jet.

Bridgeron, June 12.—Miss Annie Fiske, a dressmaker, went to her room in the hotel, threw a dress upon which she had been working over the back of a rockingchair, went to bed, and quickly fell asleep. The weight of the dress upon the chair caused it to go backward and strike the key of a low gas fixture, letting the gas flow at full head. The odor was noticed in time by others in the hotel, and an investigation revealed that Miss Fiske was unconscious. A physician was sent for, who worked with her for a long time and finally succeeded in restoring her. From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. J. de Morgan has returned to France on the Messagerie Maritime steamship Congo, leaving the Egyptian antiquities service in the hands of his successor, Mr. Loret, a well-known Egyptologist from Lyons, and already his collaborator in the first volume published on Dashur. Mr. de Morgan will take the direction of extensive work of excavation to begin next fall in Persia.

A Correspondent Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : "American Citicen " in THE SUN of June S. under head of "Our sea Power," is clearly in error when he states that Capt. Ingraham, U. S. N., commanded the San Jacinto it July, 1858, when he demanded of the Austrian Consul at Smyrua the release of the American citizen, Martin Koszta. Ingraham was in command of the old sloop of war St. Louis. Koszta was not "thrown into an Austrian prison, 'as stated by "Ameri an Citizen,"
but was confined on board the Hussar, and further,
he was not "released and de twered on board te dia
Jacinto." He was, by an agreement entered into with
Capt. Invraham, given over in charge of the French
consul at Smyrna, to be held until his case had been
adjudicated by the American and Austrian Consuls.
Kostta wa finally released, and he returned to the
United States.
HELENA, Mont. June 9.

Author of "The Players with Their Chips." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article in to day's Sun by T. Thomas Fortune on "The Afre-American Lyre" is extremely interesting, and Mr. Fortune deserves credit for compiling such a nice lot of verses from various sources. But happen to be the author of the lines teginning "Hear the players with their chips." &c. attributed to J. H. Gray in the Washing-ton Colored American wee Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., June 18.

TELLOW JACK NEEDN'T FRET US. An Epidemio Here Impossible, Dr. Dety Says,

Ender Present Condition Yellow fever knocks at the doors of New York every summer, but doesn't get in. It gives the featherhead journals something to flutter over yearly, and lately these journals have been criticising the authorities at Quarantine for alleged laxity in the methods of dealing with ships having cases of yellow fever on board. Yesterday a SUN reporter interviewed Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the port, on the subject:
"You can state positively," said Dr. Doty,

'that there is no danger of such an epidemic in New York. Yellow fever is not, as most persons suppose, contagious in the same sense as smallpox or cholera. It is more like typhoid fever, and is so regarded by the medical profession. In the bospitals at Havana yellow fever patients are not isolated, but are kept in the public wards with other patients. Their clothes and bedding are carefully disinfected, however, just as in typhold. Infection may be spread through the clothing, and it is for that reason that the precautions are taken in this port. Even such precautions as I have taken are extreme; still I taink it best to be extreme in matters of public safety. Take the case of the ships from Cuba. The only class on those ships for whom we have to look out is the white passengers who may have contracted the disease ashere. The crew and the natives are practically immune. My agent in Havana gives to all those on each ship

and the natives are practically immune. My agent in Havana gives to all those on each ship who have had yellow fever, or who are immune from contagion, white certificates, upon presentation of which at this port they are permitted to land. Others are taken off and detained for a day and a half, thus completing the period of incubation, which is five days, the voyage from Cuba being three days. In that way there is no interference with commerce.

"In the case of ships from Colon, where there is yellow fever; the method is different. The voyage from Colon is six or seven days, which is more than the period of incubation. Recently nearly every ship from there has had cases aboard, but these were all cases which broke out within two or three days after sailing, showing that there was no infection on board ship; nor has there been any spreading of the fever. In every case the disease has been contracted on shore. In the case of ships which have brought in fever patients, particular attention has been paid to disinfecting clothing and personal belongings. I have been criticised for allowing cabin passengers to enter the city without detaining them. This is because we have not had a single case of yellow fever among the cabin passengers. All have been steerage cases. Where the steerage passengers have been detained it is mainly for the purpose of getting at their clothing for disinfection. If it were smallpox or cholera or some other very contagions disease, the quarantine methods would be more rigid.

"There are two points I wish to emphasize: First, that there is no danger of a yellow fever epidemic in this climate and under present conditions; second, that there has not been a single case this year of the fever spreading on shipboard. Those who have been ill have contracted the disease before salling, and it has invariably broken out within five days from the day of departure."

TOMBS PORCH FOR PARK GATE Municipal Art Commission Would Erect It Near the Obelisk.

In a letter which he sent to the Park Board yesterday, Mayor Strong said that the Municipal Art Commission, which held its first meeting in the City Hall on Saturday, had discussed the subject of the preservation of the entrance and front walls of the old Tombs. He said that the commission was of the opinion that the Egyptian pillared porch could best be preserved by erecting it at the entrance to Central Park at Eighty-first street and Fifth avenue, because it would be close to the Obelisk, which stands near the Metropolitan Museum of Art. No action was taken in the matter because the question of crecting the porch at the entrance to the Park

of crecting the porch at the entrance to the Park at Seventy-second street and Fifth avenue is now before the National Sculpture Society, to which it was referred one week ago.

A communication was received from Gen. Collis stating that when the repaying of Fifth avenue is completed there would be only one interruption in the asphalt between Washington square and the Harlem, namely, the circle at 110th street, which is paved with granite blocks, and which is under the jurisdiction of the Park Board. He recommended that the board, in the interest of buycle riders, either pave the whole circle with asphalt or lay strips six feet wide on both the east and west sides. The matter was referred.

A delegation of the association of gardeners who are employed in the park appeared before the board and asked that their pay be increased from \$2\$ to \$2.50 a day. President McMillan said that the board would be glad to consider their request, but that the appropriation for 1897 was already in a fair way to be exceeded. He promised to keep their request in mind when the estimate for next year is made up.

SUNDAY FUNERALS CONDEMNED.

The New York Presbytery Passed a Resolution Yesterday Discouraging Them.

The New York Presbytery passed a resolution esterday condemning the practice of Sunday funerals. The resolution was introduced by the Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylle, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and had been under considera tien for a long time. Several of the ministers objected to the resolution, stating that it was pted by a desire on the part of pastors to avoid discomfort. They declared that the reso-lution should have been worded so as to make it dwell especially on the desecration of the Sab-bath, and the injustice done to the congrega-tions at evening services, who expected words of guidance and counsel that a pastor was un-rable to give after having officiated at a funeral, The resolution as adopted reads as follows: "Facrota, The custom of Sunday functals is a growing evil, the cause of much secular labor, and an additional Sabbath burden to many of our overworked

pastors:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of New York d's
courage the practice and strongly urge the member
of our Church and all des ring the ervices of our
ministers neither to hold funeral services nor bury
the r dead on the Sabbath unless there be an absolute

The Presbytery cleared up all the routine work left over from previous meetings, and the next meeting will be held on the first Monday in October. The Committee on Historical Celebrations recommended Nov. 8 as a date for the 250th anniversary celebration of the adoption of the Westminster standards.

TOKENS OF A BUSINESS REVIVAL. Espied by Ex-Gov. Flower on a Business Trip

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who returned to this city yesterday from a trip West undertaker to inspect the railroads in which he is interested, said that he had found decided signs of brightening business prospects. The sentiment of business men in the West is showing gradual improvement; the crops are looking well and promise to bring fair prices, and confidence generally is returning. Railroad earnings are improving and the movement of merchan disc westward is increasing, which indicates that the Western merchants are Juying good here in anticipation of better times.

"The frosts," said Mr. Flower, "have done no general damage, the only injury being in a few small spots here and there. Winter and spring small spots here and there. Winter and spring wheat have not been seriously injured. At Duluth I saw evidences of better business compared with the same time a year ago. Lake and rail tonnage showed an increase, and there was an improvement in the Iron mining Industry. Elsewhere in the West there are decided signs of improvement. The condition of Nebraska is very much improved, and the people in Kansas have paid off 45 per cent. of their farm mortgages in the past three years. The Populists do not affect the crops.

"Confidence has been pretty badly shaken by the Legislatures sandbagging capital, but the Legislatures throughout the country have nearly all adjourned and capital is getting over its searc. When capital starts to invest its money, being no longer afraid to, labor will find employment."

ONAHA, Neb., June 14.-Edward Dobbins, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insur

Bright Prospects in Nebraska and Mansas.

ance Company; Henry W. Yates. President of the Nebraska National Bank; Eugene Vander the Nebraska National Bank; Eugene Vander-pool and Frederick Frelinghuyson, directors of the Mutual Life, and other New York capitalists, who are here now, have been making inquiries in N braska and Kansas to secure an exact idea of the commercial and crop prospects for the purpose of determining upon the course of East-ern money lenders. They say that both Statos show excellent prospects.

Resignations of the "Whites" Accepted.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which has been in session at the First Reformed Church, Fifty-fifth street and Madison avenue, adjourned yesterday. At the Madison avenue, adjourned yesterday. At the earnest request of Bishop Cheney of Chicago, his resignation from all committees in the Council and those of the other "whites," or advocates of the white surplice, were accepted. E. G. Keith, a banker and a member of Bishop Cheney's parish, was elected a trustee of the Theological Seminary, and accepted. Presising Bishop Fallows was put in charge of the Synod of Canada, in consequence of Bishop Campbell's resignation.

MAY A PREACHER EARN A LIVING? The Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium Tries to

LANCASTER, Pa., June 14.-The Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States considered to-day the case of the Rev. W. H. Cornman of Reading, who was men' tioned in the reports of the Committee of Presidents as a member of the Ministerium engaged in work outside of the active ministry. He is a notary public in Reading, which office was pro-

nounced quasi-political. There were references in the speeches to the danger of permitting the ministry to be de-graded by the slightest tinge of politics, to which a lay brother replied with a suggestion that the post of notary public was a responsible, dignified, and honorable one, afforded its holder some emolument, was no more incompatible with the office of the ministry than were the agricultural occupations with which some of the clergymen present were accustomed to regale themselves at times, incidentally adding to their incomes by doing this work which was not exactly in the line of ministerial service. He also told the Synod that in addition to being a notary public the Rev. Mr. Cornman also beloed to support himself and his family by selling religious port himself and his family by selling religious books and church newspapers. Mr. Cornman himself appeared before the Synod and pleated to be retained on the rolls, saying that the reason he was not now engaged in preaching the Gospel from the publit was a physical infigurity which make his voice useless at times. While the Synod was in a hopeless maze of motions, amendments, and substitutes as to what ought to be done, the knot was cut by Dr. Seiss, the vestor of the body, who had the whole matter laid upon the table. Mr. Cornman's name remains upon the ministerial roll.

PAN-AMERICANS IN FALL RIVER. They See the Sights, Place One Order, and Get Samples for Future Use.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14 .- The Pan-Amer ican delegates were Fall River's guests to-day. They arrived here from New York on the Fall River line steamer Puritan, on which they were entertained last evening and this morning, their escort being a committee from this city and Boston. After a breakfast on the boat the party took carriages, and, accompanied by the Reception Committee and city government, passed four hours in sightseeing. They inspected the principal mills, the American Print Works, the factories, and workshops. They went through one mill, in which 2.182 looms were turning out twentytwo miles of cloth an hour. They saw the tallest chimney in the country and the largest mill engine. Soon after noon they alighted at the Casino, where the finest textile exhibits ever ar-

Casino, where the finest textile exhibits ever arranged here were shown. About 100 manufacturing companies displayed their products. In addition to cotton goods, there is a display of mill machinery and appliances, ginghams, buts, cotton and silk thread, and numerous other things.

The delegates departed for Boston on the 5:41 train. Many left orders for samples of goods, and one order for 5,000 helmets was placed by a Brazilian with the local bat factory. In honor of the visit of the Pan-Americans the whole city was decorated.

ANOTHER DE PEYSTER STATUR. offered to Replace the One New Standing in Bowling Green.

Gen. John Watts de Peyster asked the Park Board yesterday to allow him to take down the statue of his ancestor, Abraham de Peyster, which now stands in Bowling Green, and erect in its place another bronze figure of the same ancestor. A small bronze model of the proposed statue accompanied the request. It showed Abraham de Peyster seated in a large armchair with his hands resting upon the hilt of a naked sword. The matter was referred to the Municipal Art Commission.

It will be recalled that there was considerable surprise over the erection in 1895 of the nemorial which Gen. De Peyster now wishes to take down. He suggested that its site be Bowling Green, because the house of Abraham de Peyster, who was once Mayor of New York, had Peyster, who was once Mayor of New York, had faced on that park. The board accepted the statue and the site, and then, opposition arising, it referred the matter to the National Sculpture Society. In the mean time the work of excavation for the base of the statue was begun, and when, on July 17, the National Sculpture Society reported against allowing the statue to be crected, the statue had already been erected.

ELECTRICITY ON FOURTH AVENUE Railroad Commissioners Grant Perm Company Ready to Go Abead.

The State Railroad Commissioners announced in Albany yesterday their favorable decision on the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for permission to introduce the underground trolley system of traction on the Fourth and Madison avenue line in this city. The application was made by the Metropolitan Company soon after it secured a lease of the line. and was vigorously opposed by some of the residents of Madison avenue, the most active opponent being J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank. A number of hearngs were held by the Railroad Commissioners in this city, and briefs were submitted by co un-

sel on both sides.

President H. H. Vrceland of the street railway company said resterday that the company would begin the work of electric installment as soon as practicable, but that be could not be more precise as to date, as there had been no conference since the decision was announced.

NEW JEWISH SOCIETY.

The Judmans Organized for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Philosophy.

Well-known Jews of this city have organized society for intellectual pursuits similar to the Maccabeans of London. It is named the Judgeans, and will have a limited membership. The officers are: Dr. Henry M. Leipzieger, Presilent; Prof. Richard M. Gottheil, First Vice-President; Isaac S. Isaacs, Second Vice-Presilent; Albert Ullman, Treasurer; Philip Cowen, Secretary: David P. Haves, Samson Lachman, yrus L. Sulzberger, and Samuel Greenbaum,

directors.

The new society, which will be literary, scientific, and philosophical in its character, is expected to have a good moral effect in showing that the Jews are not wholly devoted to material success, but have a strong taste and inclination for intellectual matters.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Mayor Wurster Wanta the Aldermen to Pro-

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday sent communication to the Board of Aldermen, arging the speedy construction of a "by pass" around the Ridgewood Reservoir, in accordance with plans adopted by City Works Commissioner Willis. The Aldermen, without having the communication read, referred it to the Com-mittee on Water and Drainage.

Fing Day Generally Observed.

The 120th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the American flag by the Continental Congress was observed yesterday in this city by a display of the flag on all public buildings and many of the business bouses and residences in town. In the public schools there was special observance of Flag Day in accordance with the request which Superintendens Jasper made to the principals a few days ago. Flace waved from all the schoolhouses, and the pupils held flags while they sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America." They also listened to orations on the nistory of the flag by the teachers.

Brooklyn Christian Scientists to Have a Church. The corner stone of the First Christian Science Church in Brooklyn was laid yesterday in La-fayette avenue, near Classon. Mrs. P. J. Leonard, a pupil of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Edg, the founder of the sect, officiated. The building is to be 41x95 feet and of the Greek style of architecture. It will seat over 400 people and is to be dedicated in October.

Sunday Amusement in Frugal Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Heights Trolley Company's receipts on Sunday amounted to \$16,200, which was over \$10,000 in excess of those of the corresponding day last year. The Nassau Company's receipts were \$8,700, compared with \$2,800 for the second Sund y in June last year.

No Wall Street Now in Brooklyn-

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday changed the name of Wall street, which is only one block in length, extending from Broadway to Bush-wick avenue, to Arion place. Arion Hall is the most distinguishing feature of the little street.